

Ferussacia subcylindrica L. Two easily separated forms of this species are found in the district; one occurs everywhere and is abundant, the other has only been taken in damp woods on the Isle d'Orleans, and is a larger shell.

Succinea avara Say. Local.

Succinea ovalis Gould. Not at all common. Both these species are smaller in size as compared with specimens from western Ontario.

Succinea obliqua Say. The ravine running into the St. Charles River is a splendid place for this shell. During hibernation I have, on several occasions, taken 200 fine specimens in a short time, and some are the largest I have ever seen or captured. I am inclined to think that some of them would pass for *Succinea totteniana* Lea; there certainly appear to be two forms. In cleaning some of these shells taken on November 8, 1891, a few of the finest living specimens contained the peculiar parasite, reference to which is made by Dr. Dall, in his useful pamphlet, "Instructions for Collecting Mollusks, etc." (*Leucochloridium*).

Carychium exiguum Say. Very common in decaying vegetation in woods and all damp places.

NEW LOWER CALIFORNIAN BULIMULI.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Bulimulus hypodon n. sp.

With the general form of *B. spirifer* Gabb, this smaller species differs in the more convex lateral outlines of the spire and the much shorter body-whorl, which in a dorsal view is not produced and oblong, but short and transverse, and with the suture ascending somewhat toward its termination. Whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, surface with an oily polish, only slight growth-lines, but under the lens showing close, *fine incised spiral striae, without trace of granulation*. Aperture slightly over half the total alt.; *peristome very broadly and flatly reflexed*, recurved at the edge, the margins joined by a rather heavy callus, but without defined edge. Columella distinctly truncate at base; internal lamina well-developed, thin, *triangular*. Color almost white, the cuticle with an extremely faint buff tint. Alt. 25, diam. 12.5 mm.; alt. of aperture (including peristome) 13, width 10.2 mm.; width of reflexed outer lip 2.3 mm.

Lower California, exact locality unknown.

Bulimulus lamellifer n. sp.

General form of *A. spirifer*; waxen white or light brownish; the surface more or less granulose, as in examples of *B. spirifer*. Whorls about $6\frac{1}{2}$. Aperture over half the altitude usually, but sometimes less than half; the lip-ends conspicuously approaching, joined by a short callus; peristome broadly expanded and reflexed, much as in *spirifer*. Columella showing from the aperture a sharp, oblique lamina; this lamina becoming very high internally, projecting in a square or bisinuate plate. The type measures, alt. 32, diam. 15 mm.; but they are very variable in size, the smallest seen being $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The square or emarginate internal plate differs conspicuously from the corkscrew twisted fold of *B. spirifer*, and is apparently a constant character. Seventeen specimens examined.

Lower California (W. M. Gabb).

These forms are evidently different from *B. spirifer* Gabb, *B. bryanti* Cooper and *B. veseyanus* Dall, the species of this group described by American naturalists. A careful comparison with the descriptions of *B. lapidivagus*, *dentifer*, *subspirifer* and *dismenicus* of Mabile, causes me to consider these also as specifically distinct from the forms described above. Illustrations will appear in the next number of the *Manual of Conchology*, in which the other North American Bulimuli will also be figured.

NEW AMERICAN UNIONIDE.

BY WM. A. MARSH, ALEDO, MERCER CO., ILL.

Unio superioensis n. sp.

Shell smooth, obovate, slightly inflated, inequilateral, rounded before, oblique, obtusely angular behind, with or without rays, rays when present interrupted by lines of growth. Substance of shell thick, beaks small, with a few rather coarse undulations; umbonal slope flattened, ligament long, dark brown; epidermis dark olive; growth lines very close, quite prominent, cardinal teeth large and solid, compressed and nearly smooth, double in left valve and widely separated; lateral teeth long, thick and nearly straight, anterior cicatrices deep and rounded, posterior cicatrices confluent and well impressed. Cavity of shell deep; cavity of beaks deep and rounded; nacre white, sometimes shining.

Habitat: Michipicoton River, upper shore of Lake Superior, Canada.